

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121 1/2 for 4s of 1897, 114 1/2 for 4s, 101 for 4s; sterling, \$4 3/8 1/2; 100 for 4s, 100 for 4s; silver bars, 110.

Silver in London, 50 11 1/4; consols, 101 11 1/4; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124 1/2; 4 1/2, 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at \$90.80 cents.

Mining stocks continue dull in San Francisco, with but little change in rates.

A destructive forest fire is raging near Huntington, Pa.

The father of Zora Burns, the murdered Illinois girl, is on the way to vengeance.

New York city is making great preparations for the celebration of Centennial Evacuation Day next Monday.

A man was fined \$1,000 for whipping another in Chicago.

A. R. Johnson, who suicided in Ulster, N. Y., recently, is said to have been a defaulter in the sum of \$300,000.

The Salvation Army is causing trouble in Kingston, Ont.

A hall was refused to Parnell in Cork, in which to address his constituents.

A horrible story of brutality on shipboard comes from New York.

Villars' new residence in New York will cost \$1,000,000.

A movement is on foot to purchase a \$50,000 annuity for General Fremont.

A remarkable religious revival has just closed at Danville, Ill.

At a banquet to be given to Parnell in Dublin, speeches will be delivered in the Knox, U. S. N., dead.

The electrical exhibition in Vienna resulted in a deficit of 30,000 florins.

A Court martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Sill, Okla.

The ship Island quarantine station will be continued during the winter.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the famous female lawyer, is in trouble at Washington.

The case of Mrs. Ellen O'Brien and Ireland Stanford et al. has been continued at Santa Rosa, until December 4th.

George W. Tyler, counsel for Miss Hill, in the Hill-Sharon case, at San Francisco, has aroused the indignation of the Grand Jury by writing them a letter.

A Mexican wife-beater has been placed in jail at Toluca, A. T., for 250 days.

Fire at Jarvis Landing, Alameda county.

An incendiary fire occurred near Grass Valley Thursday morning.

Frank James, the train robber, is dying of consumption.

A daring robbery occurred Thursday night at Fort Benton, Mont.

The salary of the Archbishop of Paris is to be reduced from 45,000 francs a year to 15,000.

A new coal discovery has been made near Salt Lake.

Arch Taylor was hanged at London, Tenn.—the first private execution that ever took place in the State.

The Civil Commissioner in Tonquin has disbanded the forces of the Yellow Flags, on account of their barbarity and acts of rapine.

Russian political prisoners receive horrible treatment in the Peter and Paul fortress.

A horrible double murder is reported from Hickman, Ky.

At New Westminster, B. C., Dr. Masters, charged with malpractice, was found not guilty.

A fire in Chinatown at Victoria destroyed about forty houses.

Arnold Oster dropped dead near Echo, Oregon, Thursday.

Special attention is called this morning to the reading matter contained upon the inside pages.

THE PERSONAL DUTY OF THE CITIZEN—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RULER.

We may not say that the citizen of today does not know his duty. But we can say with truth that he very often neglects it. In fact, the neglect is greater than the observance. On the assumption that to vote—which is the final exercise of peaceful sovereignty—is a duty, and it cannot be established that it is not, it is clear that citizens violate an obligation of citizenship when they neglect it. In Chicago the recent vote fell short more than one-third the total vote according to the register. In New York city from 30,000 to 50,000 citizens fail to vote who might easily exercise the duty. These non-voters constitute the very class, which, if it voted, would be most likely to cast the ballot on the side of alienism in all things.

There are two principal reasons for the neglect complained of—disgust with the methods of machine politics and an apathy that comes of the disposition to make the duty of citizenship subordinate to the selfish duties of business. There is, however, another cause related to the former, and is found in the selfish and dangerous pride of some men who hold that they cannot demean themselves by descent to the contests that preface the choice of the agents of the people. This class is really the most dangerous. The others may be roused by appeals; patriotic impulses will inspire them at times, but the selfishly proud class is to be driven out of its stronghold only when the very existence of the Government is menaced and their own peace and possessions endangered.

But the mere act of voting is not the only duty of the citizen who desires the perpetuity of republican institutions. Precedent to that is the necessity for his engaging in the methods of preparing for the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Dr. Cooley, in his recent consideration of a cognate subject, treats this question so forcibly that we cannot do better than to adhere to the line of reasoning he has adopted. In America the people rule; they are the rightful source of all authority. As they cannot conveniently act in their individual capacities in governing, they create trusts, and to the discharge thereof appoint agents, who act under laws made by the people according to the terms, restrictions, covenants and grants of a compact termed the Constitution. To that extent private interests are subordinate to the public interest. Law-making under such a system is a delicate and difficult matter. There must, then, be willingness on the part of each citizen to be taught by experience and events. The laws, to be of value, must be enforced. It follows that every person interested in the system must do his duty, if the laws are to have any vitality.

If there were here one personal ruler, and for private concerns he abandoned the watchfulness he ought to exercise over public affairs, we would condemn him, because such neglect would be equivalent to consenting to the domination of the lawless element that requires constant vigilance for its subordination. So the qualification of the ruler is very high, and as here the people are the rulers, their responsibility is very great. Nor, because the ruler is manifest through the aggregate expression of will, is the personal and individual responsibility of each one contributing to that aggregate lessened. If the aggregate wisdom and virtue of the people is to rule, it must arise out of individual virtue and wisdom.

And then, we neglect the means employed

to choose candidates from among whom we are to select our agents to give effect to the popular will, we really surrender to the vicious elements the advantage. The responsibility of the citizen, as it never leaves him and cannot be laid aside, is therefore avoided when he permits the pernicious element to control party machinery, and is estopped from objecting that he cannot engage in political contests, nor yet vote, because the primal things of which he complains are wrong—for they are wrong because of his primal neglect. Nor when the agents are chosen has a time arrived when the citizen can lay by his responsibility. He is the sovereign, and as such his watchfulness and supervision as a wise ruler can have no rest. Every successive act of the agent must be regarded as a continual manifestation of the will of the citizen. To admit that any of the agencies employed to make manifest the will of the ruler in a republic can fail, is to admit the failure of the system of self-government.

There are duties, then, incumbent upon the citizen which are not, and cannot be, prescribed by laws or Constitutions, for laws cannot be self-executing, and the chief executive is the will, sentiment and voice of the people. It is because of this fact that an obnoxious law cannot be enforced, and that we have what are known as dead letters on the statute books, and even in the Constitution—for the sentiment of the ruler often rises superior to the written law and nullifies it. Cooley points out that this is true of very many laws, such as that against the killing of a human being where the peace and virtue of the family of the slayer has been invaded, and the laws against gaming, etc. In delegating power to an officer we do not then release ourselves of responsibility, or the necessity for that daily supervision which is as much the duty of the aggregate, as of the individual ruler. We thus come down to the verdict the learned scholar reaches: "The citizen who evades his duties, or leaves them to be performed by self-chosen and mercenary rulers, is guilty of a crime against the State and against free institutions in general."

There are a score or more of duties incumbent upon the citizen that by law he cannot prescribe for himself—as the duty to aid his agents in enforcing the law; to assist charitable associations in work that the State cannot fully accomplish; to prevent cruelty to animals and children; to forbid flagrant violations of the law in his presence, and, indeed, to interpose in his capacity as a sovereign and arrest the offender and turn him over to the agency appointed to punish him. It would often seem that citizens who know their duty in this regard, evade it on the shallow pretense of the absence of the appointed officer whose special duty it is to interfere. So, too, the making known of infractions of the law and the principles of the Government, is a duty of the citizen. He can escape by no sort of excuse. It is his duty, further, to give countenance, support and aid to voluntary, organized and other efforts to reform abuses in the government, for if he does not approve and support such, he oftenest arrays himself on the side of the evil to be suppressed by his passive attitude. Cooley goes so far in this direction as to declare that the voluntary organizations to preserve public official purity and put down corruption are the most effective, and in vigor rise, very often, superior to the laws. We know to be true regarding the municipal reforms from time to time accomplished in our great cities, and which would never have been consummated except through the aid given the law by these voluntary agencies, and the command of the popular voice, expressed frequently by the press. For, says the authority already quoted, corruption in government has the machinery of the law at its back; it invokes the protection of the very ruler that makes the law. "When corruption is installed in authority it makes use of the law as an instrument for perpetuating its power, and concerted action of private citizens to overthrow misgovernment becomes a necessity." Carried out to its fullness, and with the reserved right of the people to hold arms in their dwellings, and bear them for public defense, and it evolves the highest exercise of authority known in a system of self-government, that of revolution.

So, if the people would have a wise and a pure government, "it is not less essential that they should act in their capacity of private citizens in cases not prescribed by law, but which nevertheless have a direct and necessary bearing upon good government, than it is that they should cast their ballots for suitable persons in elections or be called good citizens seek to evade—"or so armed men summoned to the defense of the State. He who fails to recognize this obligation, and suffers wrong and oppression, and fraud and dishonesty, to possess the government when his influence, legitimately exerted, might prevent it, should not be tolerated in complaining of consequent injury nor be countenanced in the assumption that he is a worthy member of a self-governing commonwealth, and himself one of its rulers."

THE FALSE PROPHET EL MAHDI—WHO HE IS AND HIS PRITENSIONS.

While in the year 1882 the British troops, feebly aided toward the lat by the forces of the Porte, were engaged in suppressing the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the constituted authority represented in the person and Council of the Khedive, a rebellion that arose some time before was progressing in the remote Egyptian provinces of the Sudan. Neither the British authorities nor the Turkish or Egyptian Governments gave much attention to it. The rebels were far remote and scarcely any one dreamed of their venturing to approach Cairo. The new Minister, Ismail Eynon Pasha, chosen for the Sudan, was selected with a view of pacifying that section, since he was a native of one of its provinces and a man of wide influence in that region. So far as current history gives us any account, however, he has done nothing toward quelling the Sudan revolt.

The people of that section unquestionably have suffered greatly, not only by the neglect of the Egyptian Government, but by its direct oppressions, its exorbitant levy of taxes and its refusal to protect the people in their vested rights as regards land and its attachments. The Egyptian officials sent out to the region systematically plundered the people, and ruled with

a more absolute despotism than the Khedive himself. Here was sufficient cause in itself for a renewal of the long-standing revolt, and the time favoring it, was entered upon anew by the tribes of the Sudan with a suddenness that surprised the whole country, and a vigor that put the most trained soldiery at a disadvantage. But in all this revolts there must be a leader. That of the Sudan was found in the person of a boat-builder of Dongola, on the west of the Nile, a section at the extreme south of the Sudan. This man, Mohammed Achmet, proclaimed himself as the expected Mehdi, who is looked for to deliver the people and to make the religion Islam (full submission to God), universal. He was said to bear some, if not all, of the physical marks that were to identify the true Messiah; as, for instance, one arm is much longer than the other.

The Moslems, it must be recalled, believe Mohammed to have been the last and the only true Prophet, and while they deny the divinity of Jesus, they never under the name of the Saviour without adding the reverential words, "on him be peace." In the great Mosque at El Medined, or the second of the sacred cities, Medina, there is kept a grave for Jesus beside that of the Prophet, and it is a Moslem belief that Christ will one day return to the earth and establish everywhere the religion of Mohammed, who will appear shortly before the day of judgment. Achmet, practicing upon these, and other superstitions of the Moslems, induced them to accept him as their leader under the belief that he was indeed the successor of Mohammed, and the true deliverer of the people. The Sultan has always feared an uprising in Sudan even more than the Khedive, for it bids fair to set a wave of Mohammedan revolt in motion that may overwhelm both Egypt and Turkey, since a large part of the subjects of the Sultan believe him to be a usurper of the Caliphate. A year ago more we pointed out that if Achmet were not promptly suppressed he might gather a strength that would prove irresistible to Egyptian and Turkish forces, themselves not loyally reliable in large part. The events since then have quite justified the prediction.

The False Prophet very soon obtained a large following. His soldiery consisted of the most fanatical Mohammedans and the fanatics of all the Sudan, to whom death for the true religion is an assurance of eternal raptures in the paradise of the faithful. Added to these were African cannibals and the outlaws of the continent generally. What they lacked in the way of arms, they made up in numbers and reckless disregard of personal danger. He met the first force sent against him on the Island of Abbas, 200 miles south of Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. These soldiers he slew to the last man before they could use their firearms. Achmet then withdrew to a mountain retreat, where thousands flocked to his standard, among them hundreds of the slave-hunters of the White Nile, and deputations from the many Arab tribes. Sudan itself has but 1,000,000 fighting men, but African tribes sent heavy reinforcements. The Governor of Fashoda next went recklessly against Achmet with 800 men, but he perished, and all his force, save seventy soldiers. In June, 1882, the False Prophet was met in Kordofan district, in which is situated El Obeid, by Giegher Pasha, the Governor-General, with 3,500 Egyptian troops. Achmet presented in opposition a force of 7,000 men, mainly armed with spears and long knives. They attacked the Egyptian regulars with such ferocity that they were compelled to throw down their arms and flee, and the greater portion of them was destroyed.

These victories greatly enlarged the power of the False Prophet. He knew the Egyptian soldiers, being of his religion, were not heartily loyal to the Khedive, and would fight for him with no deep earnestness, while his own followers would stand at no sacrifice. His troops were ill-fed, ragged, enfeebled from deprivation of ordinary necessities, and practiced on prisoners taken unheeded of barbarities. They were such an incongruous multitude, too, that nothing but the most absolute belief in the superstition that moved them could reconcile them to one another, even their common sufferings under Egyptian rule not being sufficient to inspire them with a common patriotism. Achmet now ruled the Sudan absolutely, and has practically done so ever since—that is to say, since about the time of the arrival of the English troops in Egypt to suppress Arabi Pasha in the summer of 1882.

The British conquest and the return of the Khedive to Cairo was complete September 29, 1882, but meanwhile the pretended Messiah was gaining ground and power. A strong force was sent against him at the conclusion of the Arabi Pasha's fall, and the strong places on the east bank of the Nile recovered from the impostor. His losses were placed at not less than 15,000 souls in the attack he made upon the stronghold El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan. He invested the place, but withdrew after some time to recruit his strength and call in new followers from Dafoer and Bahar-el-Gazal. It is estimated that during his campaigns to that time the False Prophet lost not less than 30,000 men. He had before the expedition named was sent against him seized about all the provinces lying south and west of Khartoum. Since his defeat in the winter of 1882 very little has been heard of the impostor. His operations have been desultory, and his assaults in the nature of forays.

Now comes the news that November 1st he defeated the Egyptian army, absolutely destroying 7,000 men and leaving but one to escape and tell the story of the disaster. The idea of the English withdrawing their forces from Egypt must now be abandoned. To do so would be to return the country to a state of anarchy.

COMMON SCHOOL STUDIES.

It is very easy to suggest reforms—far easier than to accomplish them. Some one is all the time pottering at the school system. If all the patches are put upon its robes that are proposed, it will resemble nothing under the sun, or above the waters.

One of the new-fangled ideas of the day is to introduce industrial training into the common school system. In Oakland it is being seriously considered, with a view of trying the experiment. A journal as clear-headed as the Oakland Times, with-

out approving the plan, still thinks the present school course of study is overloaded with non-essentials, and proceeds to say that in its view the common school curriculum should include only reading, writing, spelling and the mathematical processes. If we understood exactly what our contemporary means by "mathematical processes," we could better respond to its peculiar ideas. But, assuming that it means the fundamental rules of arithmetic and not the higher branches of mathematics, we are prepared to say that the Times' view is one not only surprising but altogether indefensible. Why it wishes to send the child of the poor man out upon the world with but a meager education is not clear. Why should not the poor man's child be taught in geography, in the fundamental principles of physiology—so necessary to a proper understanding of the laws of life and consequently to correct living and happiness? Why deprive the child whose parents cannot afford it the advantages of private instruction of a knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy. Why shall not the son and daughter of the street laborer, who pays his tax to the school fund, be given the advantages of training in the ordinary rules of English composition and taught to address another properly in writing and in speech? The schools are for the people, but not for the people alone. They are for the State. The State has the profoundest interest in having the children fairly well informed in those studies that will enable them to enter the ordinary trade and business followings with reasonable knowledge of the principles that are applicable and constantly in use in nearly all the affairs of this life. We would go much beyond that, and have the child taught the fundamental principles that underlie a republican form of government. Taught not only the physical features of his own country, but something of the form of its government, and the duties of the citizen to the State, and of the State to the citizen. It is essential, as we view it, that the ordinary rules relative to the rights of property, and the rights of persons, the scheme of the law and of police regulations in a free government, should be taught to the children of the land.

A STUDY FOR SAN FRANCISCO OFFICIALS.

From Supervising Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service of the United States, we have the annual report of the department for the fiscal year 1893. It is a bulky volume, and very much of it is devoted to the consideration of yellow fever exclusion. There appear a great many papers from assistant surgeons in charge at yellow fever ports. Their testimony is all arrayed against the expressions and acts of the San Francisco physicians on the Board of Health. The surgeons unanimously agree that a rigid quarantine is the only method for excluding the plague. Dr. Hamilton, reviewing their reports, says: "The history of the epidemic of 1882, and the epidemic of the present year, if more evidence were needed, afford ample proof of the efficacy of quarantine. When it fails, it is usually on account of laxity and carelessness of administration." It must be borne in mind that this opinion is based on facts demonstrated in the Mexican-Texas and the Florida epidemics. Surgeon Spohn, on the Mexican leg, declares that he proved that a cordon drawn around a town in quarantine will prevent the spread of the disease, and that quarantine is effective. Surgeons White, Heron and Bouvier demonstrated the same facts at Pensacola, though they were resisted bitterly by the local authorities, who were, however, forced at last to yield. Dr. Anderson has a paper in the report proving beyond all doubt that Millview, Florida, once escaped the pestilence by rigid local quarantine restrictions that shut out freight, persons and mails until thoroughly and persistently fumigated, and the strictest non-intercourse maintained. It would be well for the San Francisco authorities who think it the proper thing to let yellow fever patients go at large, to study these and the other reports in the volume. They are very much detailed in character, and complete as to all necessary facts.

MALARIA.

A paper by a high medical authority, recently published, declares that the idea is by no means justified by investigation that malaria is confined to low, damp soils. Nor are the theoretical notions that it is due to an actual or material poisonous substance well founded, nor yet that its any relation to vegetable organisms or their spores. But the current of investigation tends to show it exists in varied localities, high and low, damp and dry, and the body of opinion is growing in volume that there is no malarious miasm at all. That, in short, malaria is a profound disorganization of the nervous mechanism that presides over the temperature of the body; that this upsetting of the heat-regulating center is likely to happen anywhere when the body has been exposed by day to great solar heat and to fatigue, and exposed at sundown and at night to tropical or sub-tropical climates.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the Pullman Car Company is responsible for a theft from a passenger sleeping in one of their cars. This is sensible as well as good law. Why should they not be held to the responsibility of an ordinary landlord? They rent berths for sleeping purposes; their system compels the sleeper to trust his clothing and valuables to the risks of an open car. It is the duty, therefore, of the company to guard that car from burglars and thieves. The sleeping passenger cannot protect his goods. It is not desirable that he should do so. If every passenger slept, weapon in hand, and should shoot at whomsoever he suddenly found feeling about his berth, the likelihood of killing the innocent would be imminent. Car porters are provided, not to remove the rubbish, but to watch the aisles and see that thieves do not prey upon the passengers. The decision settles a much disputed matter, and hereafter there will be greater watchfulness no doubt. It has heretofore probably been ordered, but the employees have not always been vigilant, else there would have been no such decision as this. It is suggested that in these rolling hotels a safe should be provided, in which passengers may deposit valuables, and the idea is an economic one.

It may now be said with truth that the sentiment of this whole people is that the railroad corporations have offered fairly as to the contested tax cases, and that their offer should be accepted. The State is assured against loss under this offer.

As so the old verdict has been rendered by the Boston committee—the negroes at Danville were wholly to be atoned, and massacred themselves. Well, well; 'tis strange.

RAINFALL AT SACRAMENTO FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

The following important table of rainfall at Sacramento, from September, 1849, to August, 1883, has been prepared and in the main published in the columns of the RECORD-UNION heretofore, but it has been again recompiled, and very carefully compared, revised, figure by figure, with the aid of additional records and data to those heretofore at hand, and the table as now presented, which contains some corrections from those previously published, may be said, is an absolutely correct recopy of the best records that were kept. The revision has been made with great care and patience by Sergeant Barwick from the records of Dr. T. M. Loran, Dr. F. W. Hatch, and those of the United States Signal Service Office. In cases where there is a disagreement in the various records, the rainfall for each period has been determined by careful comparison of all data obtainable. There has been added to the previously published tables, it will be observed, totals for each month of the year, for each season, for all of the several calendar months during the entire period. The mean is also given for all the calendar months, the years and the seasons. The table should therefore be kept by those interested in the subject as a valuable and convenient reference:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for year.	Season of.	Mean.
1849	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1849-50	26.00
1850	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1850-51	26.00
1851	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1851-52	26.00
1852	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1852-53	26.00
1853	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1853-54	26.00
1854	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1854-55	26.00
1855	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1855-56	26.00
1856	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1856-57	26.00
1857	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1857-58	26.00
1858	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1858-59	26.00
1859	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1859-60	26.00
1860	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1860-61	26.00
1861	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1861-62	26.00
1862	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1862-63	26.00
1863	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1863-64	26.00
1864	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1864-65	26.00
1865	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1865-66	26.00
1866	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1866-67	26.00
1867	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1867-68	26.00
1868	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1868-69	26.00
1869	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1869-70	26.00
1870	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1870-71	26.00
1871	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1871-72	26.00
1872	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1872-73	26.00
1873	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1873-74	26.00
1874	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1874-75	26.00
1875	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1875-76	26.00
1876	4.50	5.00	10.00	4.25	3.50	none	none	none	none	5.50	2.25	12.50	58.00	1876-77	26.00

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21 lines, 1.10; 22 lines, 1.15; 23 lines, 1.20; 24 lines, 1.25;
25 lines, 1.30; 26 lines, 1.35; 27 lines, 1.40; 28 lines, 1.45;
29 lines, 1.50; 30 lines, 1.55; 31 lines, 1.60; 32 lines, 1.65;
33 lines, 1.70; 34 lines, 1.75; 35 lines, 1.80; 36 lines, 1.85;
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45 lines, 2.30; 46 lines, 2.35; 47 lines, 2.40; 48 lines, 2.45;
49 lines, 2.50; 50 lines, 2.55; 51 lines, 2.60; 52 lines, 2.65;
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